XX Swedes



Swedish-american (man) Born about 1875 Mr. __ was a man of forty or thereabout, when I knew him. He was an artist and for his linehood he did high grade commercial fresco Painting or decorating. He had come to this country, from stockholm, a number of years before with his young son. at the time I knew him his son was grown and married. But the father often told about the hardships of those first years and the difficulty of careing for the youngster. Mr. was a typical "stockholmare" big, ex-Pansine, and self-sufficient. In stackholm he had recieved his academic art training. He was of the old school of painting and he himself was the embodiment of the old-fashioned idea of an artist. He was unconvention 2) at and free in his life and actions. But he was not the true Bohemian. His having to apply himself to commercial and applied art may have accounted for this. But his enjoyment was to be among a conventional group of people and then to shock them with his risque and vulgar stories and talk. He had a regular obsession in this attitude. It wasn't the ordinary banter and story-telling that many people enjoy. With him it was unbelievable to what lengths he would and could & go in his unconventional narrations. He was a Rabelaisian of the first order although he wasn't always entertaining or artistic in his interpretations. But he seemed to get the keenest enjoyment out of the discomfort of his audience. He made them shudder and squirm

2-B as if they were undergoing a most painful operation. In this way he managed to antagonize all the good people he met. They naturally didn't see any further than this attitude which he was always assuming. L'Ihere was nothing cheap or vulgar in his own personality. It I seemed more like an obstacle ar dibesion in his development that he wasn't able to overcome. It might also have been his way of fighting the conventional and Philistine element around him. On he, himself, might at some time been badly shocked. I can't see though how anyone could be so badly shocked that they never get over it. Shocked to death as it were]" The other men were a little afraid or envious of him. They didn't like him because he had a way with

4) the ladies. Where they would blunder around he seemed to have an under standing of women that seemed to melt away their reticence or resistance. I don't mean that he was always trying to seduce them but he had the fat faculty of getting them to reveal their personal and innermost feelings They could talk to him the same as with another woman. He had a great deal of the feminine nature in him. Not in a pathological sense but in so much as it gave him a greater understanding of woman. He was not alone when I knew him. He had his home and a swedish woman about his own age, was staying there. She had been the wife of a german minister but had left him and she had her son, a boy of twelve years, with her. She was a 5-B fine type of person in every way. dater on she and the artist friend were married. Both her son and his son were at the wedding and it was a very happy affair with a wed-2 ding supper that lasted six hours at one of the largest swedish restaurants in chicago. They lived in a small cottage on the south-side. He attended classes at the art Institute once or twice a week after his work. During the day he did interior decorating and painting on big jobs and he was able to make a good living at this. He was able to support a wife and family. Hot in luxury but in ordinary comfortand they seemed to be congenial and Contented together. The former ministers wife seemed to have found her happiness with my artist friend.

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I was born in Massachusetts of Finnish parents. Both my father and mother came to this country when they were young. They met and were married here. I was the oldest in a family of five, three girls and two boys. As children we learned to speak finnish. We always spoke it at home. During the time that we were growing up, there were a great many finns living year us. We children learned and picked up the language. Neither my mother or father had received much schooling in Finland. They both came from very poor homes, and had been raised in the country. They had not received any advantages either in education or environment.

I know so little of Finland that I feel ashamed of myself. I have never bothered asking my parents about it. I don't even know what part of the country my parents came from. I do remember mother saying how the powrer class of people had such a hard time when she was there. There was so much class distinction. It seemed foreign and different to me, but I was not particularly interested and so gave it little thought. I was an American except that I could understand and speak Finnish. But I always felt perfectly at home amongst the Finns here. There are many Finns in the New England states, and where we lived there was a regular colony of them. The parents, or the older group, were all foreign born. They always

spoke the Finnish language amongst themselves, and we children always spoke to them in Finnish. We were also able to read the Finnish newspapers, but that was as far as we delved into the Finnish literature. The Finns we knew here were all in the same class as my parents. In most cases, they had experienced a very hard struggle for existence in Finland, and even though none of them had wealth in this country, they were all satisfied to be here.

I finished grammar school and decided to take the business course offered in high school. I have always liked bookkeeping and office work. I was also quite musical. I was always the one to play the organ or piano at any of our entertainments. As soon as I finished my business course, I got a job in Boston doing office work up until the time I was married, about a year ago. During the war ! was working in "ashington, D.C. I came west about eight years ago, and I have been out here since then except for one trip back home to see the folks. That was about five years ago. Up until that time I had been working in a large concern, but they were then merging with another company. A number of employees in our company lost their jobs, (was one of them), but we had all received a large bonus during this transaction. I got a \$1000 company bond, and \$500 cash. I used this money for my trip home to see the family. Two sisters



were married, but they lived near my parents. After visiting with the family about three months, I came west again. I had no desire to stay in the east. When I got back here, the depression was on and I didn't have work for almost a year. I held on to my \$1000 bond, but it went down in value. At first I was able to borrow on it, but later I couldn't even do that. I got work again. At first it was only temporary, but finally I got a permanent job with a smaller salary than I had been used to. Then I got married. I married an American. I went with a Finn about seven years ago, and I liked him a lot; but he was not the marrying kind, I guess.

I have always associated with the Finns, even when I came out west, and I know quite a number of Finnish people. I used to go to all of the Finnish celebrations. We always went down to the Seaman's Mission down on the Embarcadero, and we helped with the Christmas programs for the Finnish seamen. I went to both the church and social gatherings of the Finns here. Sometimes at these public gatherings there would be a very rough element. These were usually the Swedish-inns, and they would get into fights and brawls. The real Finns hated and looked down on these weedish-Finns as an inferior element.

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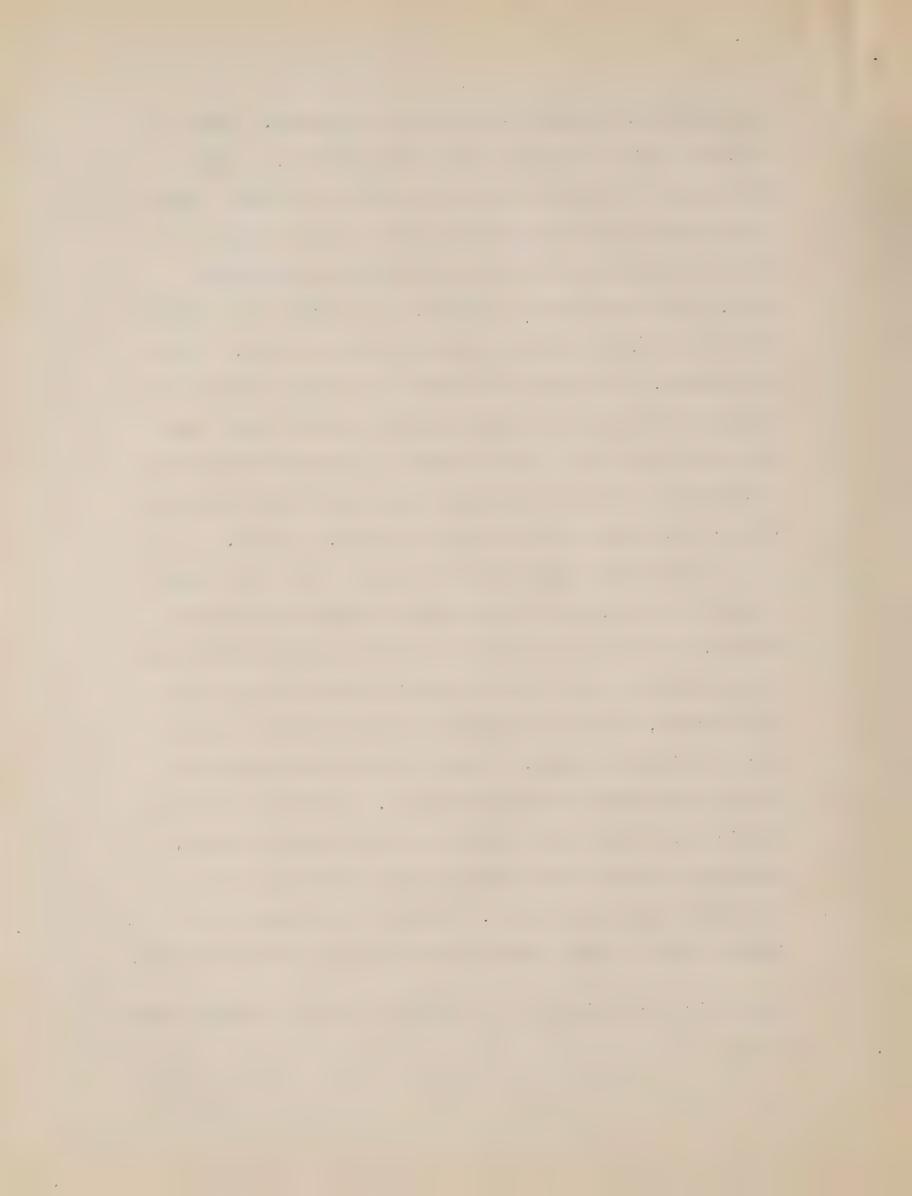
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Hilda Olson.

1st Generation American born of Finnish parents.

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Dr. Radin:

I am noting a group of swedish families whom I knew as a child and during the time that I grew up. These people all lived in Salt Lake. They were the families of children with whom I played, and I knew them very well. The children, with the exception of two immigrant families, were all first generation American born of Scandinavian parentage. I was also interested in seeing to what extent and in which direction their foreign background influenced these children, or if there was any expression of this influence or any reaction toward it that would make them different from the children of American parents.

I didn't find any definite cultural background or pattern in the individual family groups. It was only when these individuals and families were combined into larger groups, such as their lodges, clubs, church groups, and the swedish newspaper, that a more definite expression of their culture and traditions could be felt. And finally when these larger groups were also combined, as they were in the big mid-summer day festival, the ultimate expression of their background, even to the point of nationalism, was portrayed.

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FAMILY C

The parents of this family were married in Sweden, but they had been a America a long time. The only child, a girl of twelve, was born in this country. They came out from the Mast and had only been in this part of the country a short time. The parents in this family, especially the father, spoke better English than most immigrants. But they spoke Swedish at home. The daughter understood everything that was said in Swedish, but she could not carry on a conversation. She was interested enough to try to speak it. The family was more religious than some of our other friends, and they attended the Swedish Lutheran Church regularly. In church the child heard the Swedish language both in speech and song and was probably very impressed by it.

The father was a tailor and worked in a shop down town. By his appearance he looked as if he might be an expert at his trade. He was a small, dark, olive-skinned man. He looked very much like a Japanese. The mother and daughter were also dard complexioned. The mother was very plain and unassuming in appearance and personality. She had a fearsome and apprehensive attitude toward attitude her husband. The little girl was not free with the father either.

They had not been in the West very long, and they were not certain whether they wanted to stay out here. They rented a small house in our neighborhood, and we visited them quite often. Their home was always neat and clean with everything in its place. Even as a child I had a disturbed feeling about so much neatness, order, and extreme correctness. There was something about it that was mechanical, uninteresting, and half-hearted. There was

no depth or richness in their lives, although they were people above the average. Even the music they were interested in did not warm up the atmosphere. The caughter was studying music and started taking lessons at the age of nine. She was preparing for a musical career. It may have been the parents ambition to see their daughter as a church organist.

FAMILY D

The father and mother in this home had the same background as the majority of immigrants who had left Sweden when they were young to seek better opportunities in America. These two had left Sweden when they were very young. They were more Americanized than most of our friends. They did not associate much with the Sweden except in business. The father was a saloon keeper. This family was comfortably fixed and had a very nice though unpretentious home. One could tell from this home that the father mode more money than was the case in the majority of our friends' homes. The mother was a quiet woman and enjoyed her home and family. They appreciated the creature comforts of life, and this was the dominant expression here. The atmosphere was homelike and pleasant.

There were three children in the family. A boy of fourteen, a girl of twelve, and a boy of nine years. These children knew less of the Swedish language than the other children of Swedish parents that I knew. Their mother always spoke to them in English, but they heard enough of the Swedish spoken to enable them to understand a great deal of it.

The daughter here was a special chum of mine. I stayed in their home several weeks while the parents were on a trip out here. About a year later, the father sold his business, and the family moved to California.

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FAMILY E

This was the Swedish Lutheran minister's family. He had received his training in Sweden. They had only been here a few years, but they expected and wanted to go back. It was not long before they were on their way back to a parish in Sweden. There were three children in this family. A girl about ten years, the youngest child was about a year and a half, and one in between these. The children were being taught the Swedish language.—
Both to speak and write it correctly. The parents always apoke Swedish to them.

From my impression as a child, this family seemed perfect.

The father was handsome, very pale, and dark. The mother was a very pretty woman; she was almost beautiful. She was dark-complexioned also. All three of the children were very good looking. I remember especially their well-formed heads. In their physical build the whole family had the proportions of the classic Greeks. Their family life followed the same pattern as their appearance. It was closely knit and well integrated. As I look back I don't recall very many families as strongly and closely organized as they were. The childrens' personalities seemed to about equalize their development. Each child was above the average.

I remember one time having breakfast with the three children.

I sat opposite them at the table, and we were all eating our cereal.

I had never seen such precise and careful eating. After each spoonful of milk and cereal, they would take the empty spoon and quickly scrpae two or three times underneath the lower lip of their mouth to catch any drop of milk that might have strayed down. Even the youngest child had been trained to do this. All three went

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through the same procedure of taking a spoonful and then scrape --scrape. They did this with such precision and solemnity that I
couldn't keep my eyes off them until they had finished the last
drop. I did not care so much for the process, but I thought it
was very neat. It showed a certain accomplishment and an attitude
of mind.

FAMILY F

This was another Swedish Lutheran minister's family. This family succeeded family E when they went back to Sweden. This new minister came from a small eastern parish, and had been trained in the East. There were four children in this family. The two boys were about eleven and ten, and the two younger children were yet babies. This family was, in every respect, a direct opposite of the former minister's family. There was a laissez-faire policy in this family. It was not only a happy-go-lucky atmosphere around their home, but there was an air of carelessness and looseness as well. Their family life was very loosely held together.

The two boys were terrors. They were the wildest youngsters

I had ever seen. There was one instance that I remember clearly.

Holding a lighted torch, they chased another small boy and set

fire to the seat of his pants. In Sunday school they tore up the

picture cards with the bible verses printed on them. These boys

had the whole congregation worrying about them. They made life

miserable for anyone that happened to be in their way. Their father

and mother were always calm and unperturbed.

The minister preached in Swedish, but in their home and to the children the mother and father always spoke English.

FAMILY G

The father of this family was a Swede-Finn, and the mother was Swedish. She came from the province of Vermland in the southern part of Sweden. She was a pretty woman and always laughing and happy. Both parents had some to America at an early age, and both came from lower middle-class homes.

The mother had done housework before she married. The father owned a saloon, and he made good money. They rented a small four-roomed house not far from us. They did not put their money into a home or in furnishings; everything was very simple. But they lived well.

There were three children in the family. There was a boy who was about eleven years old, and two girls who were eight and nine. These children did not speak a word of Swedish. The mother's English was very poor and broken, but she always used this when she spoke to the children. She was fond of using the English language. Her speech was such a mixture of both Swedish and English that she spoke neither one. The children understood almost everyting that was said to them in Swedish. But there was no effort to teach them, and they were not very anxious to learn it.

The father of this family died and left them in very difficult circumstances. He had met with reverses in his business, and the moth was left without a cent to bring up the three children. She went out scrubbing and cleaning offices, working from twelve midnight until seven or eight o'clock in the morning. In this was she raised the three children, giving them high-school and business college training. One of the daughters is a school teacher, and the mother is now enjoying a comfortable home with her. The son and younger daughter are married.

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FAMILY H

The parents of this family were older people, and they had been in this country a long time. Both parents had come from Sweden when they were young, and their original circumstances were similar to those of the majority of American immigrants.

The father of this family was a shoe-maker, and had his own little shop out in front of his home. Doing this work, he had been able to earn and save enough money to build a new brick house alongside the old home where they had lived since they were just married. These people were very frugal and careful in their living. Now they owned two places. They rented out the old home and moved into the new house. The older daughter had just married and was living in a part of the old home. This girl was married to an American.

There were three daughters in this family; The youngest was then a child of eleven and the other was working in an office. She had gone to business college. Later on she also married an American. The youngest daughter married a young man of German parentage. He had the same relationship to his German background that she had to the Swedish.

These girls did not speak Swedish, but they had heard it spoken enough to understand it. They had no interest in anything Swedish or foreign and did not like the idea of being in connection with anything that wasn't American. The mother also had a little of this attitude. I don't know whether she had set the example or had merely tried to keep up with the daughters. This family, especially the nother and daughters, had almost discarded the Swedish language entirely. The parents apoke Swedish to each other. They could only speak a very poor and broken English.

The father left home one day and never returned. One lovely Autumn day he left his little shop and all the shoes that were to be mended and walked up into one of the beautiful canyons near the city. A week later t'ey found his body where he had succumbed.

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FAMILY J

This family had been in America about two or three years. They came from the province of Dalarne in Sweden. The father had worked for a concern in one of the larger towns in Dalarne.

There were three children in this family. The edlest son who was about twelve years old, had tuberculosis of the throat and bones. He had contracted this disease as a baby in Sweden. The parents had taken him to the country during the summer vacation, and the baby had been infected from the milk of a tubercular cow. He was very weak and delicate and did not run and play like the other children. This family, especially the mother, seemed sad and different from the other people we knew. I remember distinctly the air of resignation and sadness that surrounded her. She seemed backward, not because she wasn't bright, but because she was disinterested in her environment here. She made no effort to learn the English language. She wanted to go back to Sweden. She was the only one we had met who was really homesick to return to Sweden.

This family went back to Sweden shortly after this. But their family life was not happy even to the degree that we judge the average persons happiness.

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(1) Family (K) This family had been in america about three years. They came from the province of Dalarne in sweden and had lived in one of the larger towns in that part of the country. The father had worked for a large concern there. There were three children in this family. The eldest child, a boy who was about twelve years, had tubercolosis of the throat and bones. Fre had contracted this desease "timen he was a bally." The parents had taken him of to the country during the summer vacation and the buly had been injected soon the mick of a tubercular Eour. Fre was very weak and delicate and could not run and young like the other children. This family, expecially the mother, seemed said and different from the other resignation and sadness that semed to surroundedher. She seemed back vard

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FANILY A

Auplicate

The parents of this family emigrated from Sweden when they were young. That is, they were grown, but it was before they were married. They both came from a small town on the eastern coast of Sweden, and they were both from lower middle-class homes. Neither one had received any particular advantages. An elementary school training was all the education they had had. The father of this family was a tailor. This trade he learned in the old country. He did not have his own shop, but worked in an establishment under a boss. This family was buying a four room brick house. It was a typical small home in the neighborhood where we lived. Their home was small and crowded, and both the house and furnishings were old and shabby. The only thing in it of any value was a piano.

There were three children in the family, --a boy of thirteen and two girls. One of the girls was twelve years old, and the youngest was about nine. These children could understand Swedish, but they could not speak it except for a word or a phrase. The parents spoke Swedish at home and between themselves. It was easier for them to express themselves in their native tongue although they were fond of using a very broken and poor English they had acquired since coming to America. It was almost as difficult for the parents to speak English as it was for the children to speak Swedish. The men, since they went out amongst people for their work, generally spoke better English than their wives. (My own mother only spoke Swedish. "hen she talked with the children, they would always answer any question with "Ja" or "Nej". She told them that she understood "yes" and "ne" in English perfectly well. This was the extent of



our ability to carry on a conversation in Swedish.)

The homeslife in this family was about the average. The father was musical and sang in the swedish men' chorus and in the different quartets whenever the Swedes had their celebrations. The older girl had taken after her father both in appearance and ability. He was tall and blond. She was taking music lessons and seemed to show more artistic expression than her brother and younger sister. She also seemed closer to and had more sympathy for her parents foreign background. The other two, as they grew up, mingled more with Americans. The parents belonged to several swedish socities and lodges. This was their social life. As the eldest daughter grew up, she associated more and more with the Swedes, although not exclusively. There may have been some ulterior motive or reason for her going in this particular direction. Her mother, who was getting older and losing her charms, used the daughter, who was developing into a very attractive young woman, as a wedge in holding her own prestige and popularity amongst a group that otherwise would have dropped her. The mother was willing to sacrifice her daughter for her own selfish interests.

The two girls in this family went through grammar school and then to business college. The son started working after he finished grammar school.

FAMILY B

The parents of this family came to America when they were young. They married and settled down here. They had both left Sweden in order to better their economic conditions. They had come from homes where all that mattered was the struggle for existence.

This family lived on the same block as we did. They owned an old two-story house a few doors from us. There were three rooms downstairs and three rooms upstairs. I remember going up the long, dari, built-in, stairway to visit the old bed-ridden grandmother who had been lying up there in a small room for years. It was pitable to see her, an old worn-out human being whom no one wanted around. The father of the household was a tailor. He did not have his own shop, but he worked steadily and was able to provide the necessities and a little over. He was a small man, dark and very hot-headed, especially when he was drunk. I remember, as a child, seeing him deliberately tip over a table filled with dishes; everything went crashing to the floor. His wife didn't dare say a word to him. She always seemed a little frightened of him. I remember she used snuff and always carried a snuff box with her. Every little while she would take a pinch and snuff it up her nose. Her nostrils were black from it.

There were two children in the family, a boy and a girl.

The boy was about fourteen years old, and the girl was eleven.

The children did not speak Swedish, but they widerstood it. The parents always spoke Swedish at home. They were not able to ex-

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press themselves very fluently in English. These children, the boy especially, did not want to speak Swedish and had a poor opinion of the Swedes in general. But there had been nothing these children had seen or experienced to give them a feeling of sympathy or pride with their parents' background. There wasn't the slightest understanding between them. The little girl told me one day very confidentially that another playmate had said she did not like to go downtown when my mother went along becuase my mother talked Swedish and everybody stared. But I knew that they had been talking it over together. They were particularly sensitive on this point as most children are. I noticed an instance down in China-town. An old Chinese grandmother, wearing her black silk trousers and coat, stopped to speak to two young and up-todate Chinese girls of high school age. One of the girls was visibly annoyed at having to stand there talking Chinese with the old lady, and she glanced somewhat disdainfully down at the old lady's costume.

The daughter of this family went to business collage after she graduated from grammar school. The son finished grammar school and then got a job.

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I VINITA C

The parents of this family were married in Sweden, but they had been in America a long time. The only child, a girl of twelve, was born in this country. They came out from the last and had only been in this eart of the country a short time. The parents in this family, ex ecially the father, spoke better anglish than most immigrants. But they spoke Swedish at home. The daughter undersood everything that was said in Swedish, but she could not carry on a conversation. She was interested enough to try to speak it. The family was more religious than some of our other friends, and they attended the swedish Lutheran church regularly. In church the child heard the swedish language both in speech and song and was probably her very impressed by it.

The father was a tailor and worked in a shop down town. By his appearance he looked as if he might be an expert at his trade. He was a small, dark, olive-skinned man. He looked very much like a Japanese. The mother and daughter were also dark complexioned. The mother was very plain and unassuming in appearance and personality. The had a fearsome and apprehensive attitude toward her husband. The little girl was not free with the father either.

They had not been in the West very long, and they were not cortain whether they wanted to stay out here. They rented a small house in our nei borhood, and they we visited them quite often. Their home was always neat and clean with everything in its place. Even as a child I had a disturbed feeling about so much neatness, order, and extreme correctness. There was something about it that was mechanical, uninteresting, and half-hearted. There was no depth or richness to their lives, although they were people above the avera e. Ven the music they were interested in did not warm up the atmosphere. They dau hter was studying music and started taking lessons at the age of nine. The was preparing for a musical career. It may have been the parents amile ambition to see their daughter as a church organist



FAMILY D

The father and mother in this home had the same background as the majority of immigrants who had left Sweden when they were young to seek better opportunities in America. These two had left Sweden when they were very young. They were more americanized than most of our friends. They did not associate much with the Swedes except in business. The father was a saloon keeper. This family was comfortably fixed and had a very nice though unpretentious home. One could tell from this home that the father made more money than was the case in the majority of our friends, homes. The mother was a quiet woman and enjoyed her home and family. They appreciated the creature comforts of life, and this was the dominant expression here. The atmosphere was homelike and pleasant.

There were three children in the family. A boy of fourteen, a girl of twelve, and a boy of nine years. / These children knew less of the swedish language than the other children of swedish parents that I knew. Their mother always spoke to them in English, but they heard enough of the swedish spoken to enable them to understand a great deal of it.

The daughter here was a special chum of mine. I stayed in their home several weeks while the parents were on a trip out here. About a year later the father sold his business, and the family moved to California.

FARTLY E

This was the swedish Lutheran minister's family. He had received his training in Sweden. They had only been here a few years, but they expected and wanted to go back. It was not long before they were on their way back to a parish in Sweden. There were three children in this family. A girl been about ten years, the youngest child was about a year and a half, and one in between these. The children were being taught the swedish language. Both to speak and write it correctly. The parents always spoke Swedish to them.

handsome, very pale, and dark. The mother was a very pretty woman; she was almost beautiful. She was dark-com, lexioned also. All three of the children were very good looking. I remember expecially their well-formed heads. In their physical build, the whole family had the proportions of the classic greeks. Their family life followed the same pattern as their appearance. It was closely knit and well integrated. As I look back I don't recall very many families as strongly and closely organized as they were. The childrens' personalities seemed to about equally developed. Each child was above the average.

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The mother had done housework before she married. The father owned a saloon, and he made good money. They rented a small four-roomed house not far from us.

They did not put their money into a home or in furnishings; everything was very simple. But they lived well.

There were three children in the family. There was a boy who was about eleven years old, and two girls who were eight and nine. These children did not speak a word of Swedish. The mother's English was very poor and broken, but she always used this when she spoke to the children. She was fond of using the English language. Her speech was such a mixture of both Swedish and English that she spoke neither one. The children understood elmost everyt ing that was said to them in Swedish. But there was no effort to teach them, and they were not very anxious to learn it.

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FAMILY I

This family had recently come from Sweden. They came directly to Salt Lake although they were not mormon converts. They came from a place called Lulea which is situated not far from the border line of Finland. This is quite a large city. They had been in the retail grocery business in the old country. There were two children in the family—a boy of eleven and a little girl between three and four years old.

These people were above the average American immigrant both in ability and in their circumstances. I never knew the reason they had for coming here. They seemed to have been in good circumstances in Sweden. They brought many of their household articles with them.——bamboo chairs and stands, stuffed birds, tapestries, copper, and stacks of household linens. The only way she had of keeping these heavy hand-woven linens from getting grey and dingy when she washed them was to pour lye into the water. After a few washings her linens were in shreds and ruin. She was not used to housework, and she didn't like it much.

This family rented a house across the street from us. The boy went to the same school as I. He had a very difficult situation to meet. I hadn't realized what a hard time a foreign child has when he begins school. When I started school I had already learned to speak English. This boy did not know a word of English, and the other boys made life miserable for him. I would see him during recess sitting all by himself. None of the boys would go near him except to taunt him and call him "Swede". This boy was of a sensitive nature. This is a bitter and difficult experience for a child. The little girl would not have go through this ordeal? By the time she was ready for school she would have learned the language and would be like the other children.

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 This family adapted themselves quickly and got along very well. Both parents were the business type. The mother was easer to learn English. She had me come over and help her with the new language, and she was a very bright pupil. I remember she was trying to pronounce the 'w' as in 'window.' This was difficult for her as it is for many other foreigners. They always pronounce it as a 'v'. But she gave it the oo sound and pronounced it oo-indow. It sounded better than saying vindow.

It was not long before these people had a home of their own and were starting a small grovery business. These people later moved to Oregon.

During the time that we were in contact with the, which was about three years, the parents always spoke Swedish. The children, even the little girl who was still at home, began to speak English more and more. The little girl would use a great many Swedish words along with her English. For instance, she would say "I fell on my 'kna'." "kna" is the Swedish word for knee. But I remember when I was about eleven years old, I would go into a store and ask for a calendar. I pronounced calendar with the accent on the second syllable. And for years I spelled it with a double 't' because that is how it's spelled in Swedish.

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This family adapted themselves quickly and got along very well. Both parents were the business type. The mother was easer to learn anglish. She had me come over and help her with the new language, and who was a very bright pupil. I remember she was trying to pronounce the 'w' as in'window.' This was difficult for her as it is for many other foreigners. They always pronounce it as a 'v'. But she gave it the oo sound and pronounced it oo-indow. It sounded better than saying window.

It was not long before these people had a home of their own and were starting a small grocery business. These people later moved to Oregon.

years, the parents always spoke Ewedish. The children, even the little girl who was still at home, began to speak English more and more. The little girl would use a great many Swedish words along with her English. For instance, she would say "I fell on my "kma"." "kma" is the swedish word for knee. But I remember when I was about eleven years old, I would go into a store and ask for a calendar. I pronounced calendar with the accent on the second syllable. And for years I spelled at with a double t because that is how it's spelled in Swedish.

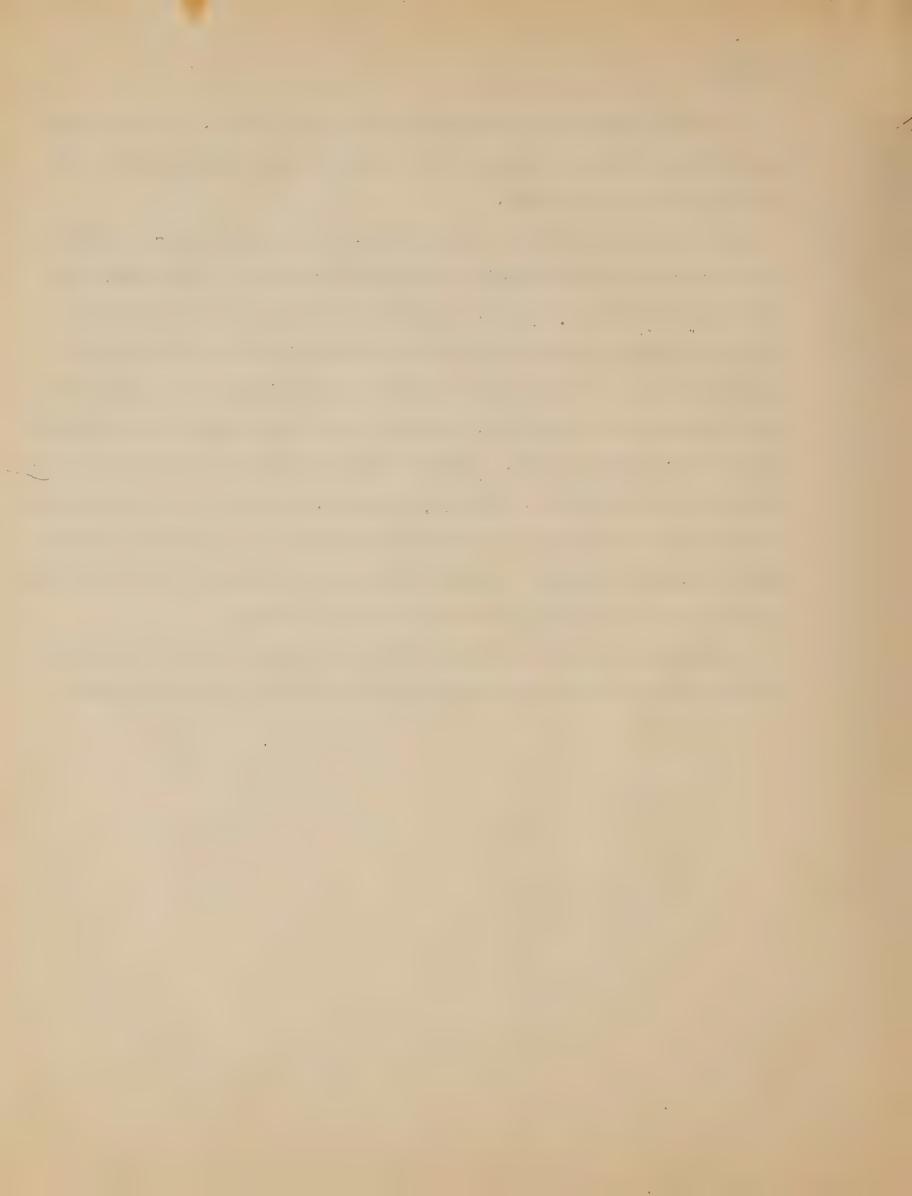


LVIIITA K

This family had been in America a out two or three years. They came from the province of Dalarne in Sweden. The father had worked for a concern in one of the larger towns in Salarne.

There were three children in this family. The eldest son whow was about twolve years old had tuberculosis of the threat and bones. He had contracted this disease as a buby in Sweden. The parents had taken him to the country during the sum or vacation, and the buby had had been injected from the wilk of a tubercular cow. He was very weak and delicate and did not run and play like the other children. This family, execially the mother, seemed sad and different from the other people we know. I remember distinctly the sir of resi nation and sedness that surrounded her. She seemed backward, not because she wasn't bright, but because who was disinterested in her environment here. He hade no effort to learn the english language. The wented to go back to Sweden. The was the only a one we had not who was really homesick to return to Sweden.

This family went back to breden shortly after this. But their family life was not happy even to the degree that we judge the average persons happiness.



Amilio A - J WONTY

Dr. Hadin:

I am noting a group of swedish families whom I knew as a child and during the time that I grew up. These people all lived in Salt Lake. They were the families of children with whom I played, and I knew them very well. The children, with the exception of two immigrant families, were all first gen ration american born of scending ian parentage. I was also interested in society to what extent and in which direction their foreign background influenced these children, or if there was any expression of this influence or any reaction toward it that would make them different from the children of american parents.

I didn't find any definite cultural background or pattern in the individual family grief groups. It was only when these individuals and families were combined into larger groups, such as their lodges, clubs, church groups, and the swedish newspaper, that a more definite expression of their culture and traditions could be felt. And finally, when these larger groups were also combined, as they were in the big mid-summer day festival, the altimate expression of their background, even to the point of nationalism, was protrayed.

T. Olson.



Swas in Trusteras during the big strike and lock-out in 1905. This lockout and strike lasted mire months and it was one of the most fitter and one of the longest labor fights that I have experienced. The employers were just strike cost the workers about 12,000,000 kronor and it cost the employers 60,000, 000 fromor. The employers brought in strike breakers from every part of sweden. Environs and we kept fairly govel among the men. But there was given danger to all laur and order at this time. Here were thousands of workers seething and bitter against their conditions and all around as were the homes and istates of those who had the wealth and power. The workers won this strike except for one or two more points. But

21 nothing is settled for any length of time. Each year, that I remember, there has been a strike in at least one industry. This generally meant that other trade. unions would go out in surpathy and to give strength to other trades in their struggles for better conditions. I know that it has been a hand fight for the workers in sweden as It's the same there as any other place. Dut there has been and I belive there still is a greater volidarity anieng the worders there. This is prob ably the to the fact that there is a Elaso-conscinuaness arriving the lower Classes. The chance of playing one group of workers against another isn't so great there. Although the old-fash ioned preasant type and those who have lived on the farm are ignor ant of the rules when it comes to industrial work. The workers in inI dustry have won the 45 hour week. This in definitely fixed by law. This law did met come into effect until 1930 although provisionally the 48 hour week had been in after farce much earlier, about 1718. dator disputis are entilled by collective burgaining and agreements. Before the war 's there agreements lasted for a period of one to five years. But mon- with the conditions of the world market so unsettled they wouldn't last that long. These agreements have always been a source of triction between the workens and employers. Each side is on the brok-out for his own advantage. It is hard, 5xespecially during times of uncertainty in prices, to be held down by a prement tasting ever a few weeter. During good times the worker wents shorter perists in their agreements so that they can profit by risking in price. I wring back times the employer wants shorter periods in their

4) to lowering prices, etc. The worker and employer stand on directly appointe sides of the question. Throughout the whole time of the collective agreements there are disputes and bickerings because of changing conditions. Unemployment I maurance is still the consideration in sweden. Here,
the countries, un
The big problems.

During the wester of 1921-1922, was the worst time in this maport. at this time 1- Third of the mentales unions were neparted out of work. Right allier than ways, where constitutions than = indito he fresh prosperous for a - - There was not the Emmitting into sile. They have rustricted mercain eaties. Sweden, so well as the - morthern countries, suffered great hardships churing the world war. These transfer was a

51 consistent blockade against tem. The shortage of grain and first in these countries during this time meanly Coused a famine. It was been for them that the when it did. "How Countries would have faced stanuation be a short time without their imports. Many commercial fronts that were either gring out with exports or were bringing back fordatules, coal, oil, etc. were sunk without warning with men and all their cargo on board. Other boats were held in English, German, Aussian, greatest loser. She lost nearly half of her commercial flat during the wire. Often the wrong there was a should age of both food and abelter in sweden. But they have both a cooperative housing modernment as well as the consumers cooperatives. The cooperatives are regular notitutions in the northern countries. The housens mement has for many years

I's recieved help and support from the State through different so ealled public housing chances. In the field of the Emaumens' cooperatives, on the other hund, he rule has been strictly obover leay make itself dependent on public subvention but shall stand on to over put. The control and direction of the cooperatives comes from the vitional organization "Kroperative perhandet". This main or national association timetions as a centre for advention in coaperation and for wholesale buying. Through the national association the cooperatives now bry directly whether in their own country or in foreigns parts. At one time the cooperatives had to buy everything through certain trade channels This central organization has also receeded in effectively crushing the at-

I tempto of evitain business organizations to prevent the delivery of goods to cooperative groups. In a lew instances the cooperative society has been a obliged to establish its own factories in order to obtain products at more reasonable prime. These factories have been able to compete with the price cartile abready existing in er-Trun tranches of industry and to four The prices of commodities not only to the cooperative group but also to the ! general consuming public among the farmers conjunctive they ing is Where writereroal. They buy their thing movehimery, seed for planting, grains, and fromions in this way. Conditions in Europe, right after the Enditions and disputes have mover been

sattled for any length of time. In order to make conditions more vitis-Lactory both in industry and for the workers a great many social reforms have been launched. Warliament, go government, and individuals have all worked tirelevely and anxiously on re-Lorenz mequements. Only in this way were they able to keep any semblance of peuce in the industrial stripe. But where was always the greater and great er strength was push from the left. The extreme left were not outside with the social democration mode of lighting for the workers' rughts. They ful that it is much too weak. The ex Terre left-wing party in sweden is the Esminumist party. This party to built or the first of the Russians & bolomists

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Concerned communication for from in, Sweden for hundreds of years. The Lamennemistra use in the minerality but they are represented in the Ricesday. That is, Their own party is in the missouly but they are in the majoristy years of literals that compose the left wing of parliament is the cons ing groups. The largest undividual party with social democratic. I'm sweden they use the parpartional forms of election and want party is represented in purliment in acquartice to its strength in numbers. The cartain in well with much who of there divisions what the transfer was suprementatives to Farliament. Universal Enffrage has only eler in a der since 1921 for more meny in the agriculture in the agriculture the agriculture in the agricultu

19) that all awadish men were untitled to the with the there there may those who had a yearly-income of 800 "Known had this right. This excluded the may write of men from the priwhy. to note as 800 known was a great deal of money in those days. This ruling had been in force since 1866 when the men parliamentary order had been discourted with the old form of representations. I williament was there - array med of four closes: the mobiles, the Thursely Turkery here, and the francier. It distrit seem right that the minority Trough such as the movinity and the chine when it from as much to hay as the great majority who were by the mughers and former the old arrangement was

II) ditional grounds. The Time have long since passed when the robbits was the active leading class. On the Told must all official office, without in hour or place, were wild by the stilling the were were many more commoner thron mobiles holding official posts. "There Law nor langue a near on the thing " pickliged chase. Int this All armagement had been in fince for so long that the state hated for change it. 3-Mont 1 2 year 1818, a liberal party was formed in apposition to the government. this party organized to work for swent ment the reference in the state among de the first "Bernadotte" sings. XII I have the trenchman. although he was a son of the revolution, as a rule he became very conservative and hated all now ideas in government. He

12) never learned to aprak swedish and he hours enclined towards despotism in his reign. It was under these conditions that a new liberal party was formed no opposed to the ultra-conservation of the long. In newspapers, at meetings, among the king's council, and in partia ment there was criticism of the king's attitude towards the necessary represent The people wanted. The most important issues were the abolishing of The "class representation and freeing the and prome Africail restrictions. The news propers were now beginning to have an influence. The Community and the Liberto get nelp from this familie in distribution their ideas. Defore this the muspipers had not forsied themselves with prolitics. In 1830, a young and iffel state of fixel, have Hierta, began Freblishing the newspaper "aftendealet". He

13) wrote his own political editorials in which the wishes of the liberals, its. were represented. These editorials were read with great interest by the public. Soon other liberal menospapers Erme out on the market. In the meantine the government got other news papers to stand on its side and advocate their ideas. By this time the press had awakened a lively interest in the questions. That meant 25 much to the Eventry either for food or tad. It And forceme savier in the second really in the second the different points of view and to home their own opinions. The forest mas tried to destroy the liberal minerapare after bladet, which they the broken to its ide. In doing this the your ment were an act a vomer which was in effect the me of simply with drawing the mespaper presting from Redbleation without tribon investigation. This could be done to any

14 remopaper that was considered principal to the public in any way. But the publisher of "afterbladet" merely changed the title each time the paper was withdrawn. Each day the paper was withdrawn and - he west day it was tread agains under a different title. The fast edition was cultide the "shouty with edition of afterblade but by this time the act of with downle - Wis med Was now against the priso was finally dropped. that it is the the true of the the mine the part they be. he prome with the set that Tippetter and the characters in purling Antiother form till continue. I came to this country about 1919. 9 was practically alone and I wanted to see thour involutions here in other places. Up will the last sew years I worked pretty steadily. entitle and the second of the and the transfer of the second of the second

I was in Vasteras during the big strike and lock-out in 1905. This lockout and strike lasted nine months. It was one of the most bitter and longest labor fights that I have experienced. The employers were just as well organized as the men. The workers won here except for one or two minor points. This particular strike cost the employers 60,000,000 kronor. It cost the workers about 12,000,000 kronor. The employers brought in strike breakers from every part of Sweden. I was on special patrol duty for the unions, and we kept fairly good order. But there was grave danger to all law and or er at this time. Nach year that I remember, there has been a strike in at least one industry. With all workers so well organized, one trade union would help the other in their firghts for better conditions. I know that it has been a hard fight for the workers in Sweden as well as any other place. But there has been, and I believe that there still is, a greater solidarity among the workers in Sweden. This is probably due to the fact that the lower classes are class conscious. The chance of playing one group of workers against another hasn't been as great there, although the old fashioned peasant type and those who have lived on the far naturally are ignorant of the rules when it comes to industry.

The workers in industry have won the forty-eight hour week. This is definitely fixed by law. This law didn't come into effect until 1930. Provisionally it had been in force as early as 1919. Labor disputes are settled by collective bargaining and agreements. Before the war these agreements lasted for a period of one to five years. But now, with conditions of the world market so unsettled, they wouldn't last that long. These agreements are a source of friction between the workers and employers. Each one is on the lookout for his own advantage. It is difficult, especially during times of uncertainty of prices, to be held down by agreements lasting even a few weeks. During good times, the worker wants shorter

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periods in their agreements so that wages can be adjusted to lowering prices etc.

The worker and employer stand on directly opposite ground on the question. Throughout the whole time of the collective agreements there are disputes and bickerings because of changing conditions.

Unemployment insurance is still under consideration in Sweden. Here, as well as in other places, unemployment is one of the big problems. During the winter of 1921-1922 was the worst time. At this time one-third of the members of the trade unions were reported to be out of work. Right after the war when conditions seemed to be fairly prosperous for a short time, there were quite a number of people (workers) from other countries coming into Sweden. Now a restricted immigration is in force. Sweden, as well as the other northern countries, suffered great hardships during the war. These countries were all neutral, but there was a consistent blockade against them. The shortage of grains, etc., in these countries nearly caused a femine during that time. The shortage of grains It was lucky for them that the war ended when it did. These countries would have faced starvation in a short time without their imports. Many commercial boats that were either going out with exports or were bringing back foodstuffs, coal, oil, tea, were sunk without warning with men and all their cargo on board. Other boats were held in english, german, russian, and other foreign ports. Norway was the greatest loser. She lost nearly half of her commercial fleet during the war.

have both a cooperative housing movement and a consumers' cooperative. The cooperatives are regular institutions in the north. The housing movement has for
many years received help and support from the state through different so-collect
public housing schemes. In the field of the consumers' cooperatives, on the other
hand, the rule has been strictly observed that the cooperative shall in no way make
itself dependent on public subvention but shall stand on p its own feet. The control

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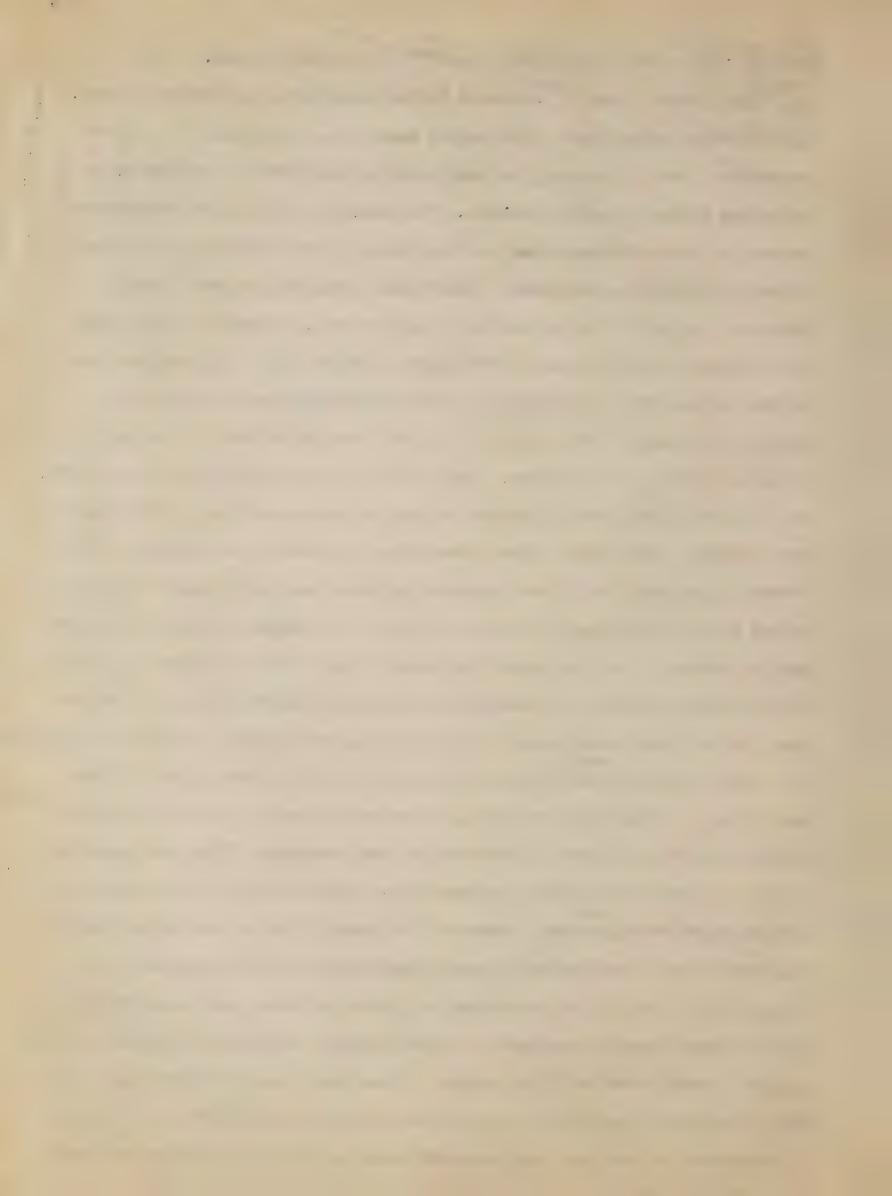
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and direction of the cooperatives comes from the national organization "Kooperative forbundet". This main or national association functions as a center for education in cooperation and for wholesale buying. Through national association, the cooperatives now buy directly from the producer, whether in their own country or in foreign parts. Before, they had to buy through certain trade channels. This central organization has also succeeded in effectively crushing the attemps of certain business organizations to prevent the delivery of goods to cooperative groups. In a few instances the cooperative society has been obliged to establish its own factories in order to obtain products at reasonable prices. These factories have been able to compete with the price cartels already existing in certain branches of industry to low r the prices of connectities not only to the cooperative group, but also to the general consuming public. Among the farmers cooperative buying is almost universal. They buy their farm machinery, seed for planting, grains, and provisions in this way.

Conditions in Oweden right after the war become somewhat better, but these better times did not last very long. Labor conditions and disputes have never been settled for any length of time. In order to make conditions more satisfactory, both in industry and for the workers, a great many social reforms have been launched. Parliament, government, and individuals, have all worked tirelessly and anxiously on reform movements. Only in this way could they keep any semblance of peace in the industrial strife. But there was always the greater and greater strength and push from the left. The extreme left are not satisfied with the social-democrats mode of fighting for the workers' rights. They feel it is much too weak. The extreme left wing part there is now the communist. This is built after the plan of the russian bolshevists, and they want to destroy the existing government by force. As far as that is concerned, communism has been in Sweden for hundreds of years. The communists are in the minority, but they are represented in the "Riksdag". That is, their own party is in the minority, but they are in the majority group of liberals that compose the left wing of parliament. The liberals

have been the active forces behind many of the important reforms.

The minority group in parliament is the conservative or right wing group. The largest individual part is the social democratic. In Sweden they use the proportional form of election, and each party is represented in Parliament in proportion to its strength in numbers. The country is divided into electorates, and each of these divisions elect at least three representatives for Parliament. Universal suffrage has only been in order since 1921, but now every swedish citizen at the age of twenty-four has a right to vote. Before that time, odily those who had a yearly income of 800 kronor had this right. This excluded the majority of men from the privilege to vote as 800 kronor was a great deal of money in those days. This ruling had been in force since 1866 when the new parliamentary order came into being. There had been a long strugle ever since 1800. They had been dissatisfied with this old form of representation. The "rikedag" was then composed of the four classes: the nobles, the church, the bur hers, and the "bonder". It wasn't right that the minority groups such as the obility and the church should have as much to say as the rest of the people who were the burghers and the farmers. This arrangement was outmoded and merely traditional. The time had long since past when the nobility was the active leading class. In the old days, all official posts, either in war or peace, were held by those of the nobility. Now, there were many/poor commoners than nobles holding official posts. There was no longer a reason for them being a priviliged class. About the year 1818, a liberal party was formed in opposition to the overment. This party organized to work for several much needed reforms in the government, among then being the parliamentary reform/for more freedom of the press. This was during the rule of the first king of the Bernadotte dynasty, Karl KIV Johan, the frenchman. Although he was a son of the revolution, as a ruler he became very conservative and hated all new ideas in government. He never learned the swedish language, and was inclined toward despotism in his reign. It was under these conditions that a new liberal party was formed as opposed to the ultra-conservation of the king. In newspapers, at meetings, and among his council, and even in Parliament, there Aller - Fride Comments



was a criticism of the kings' attitude toward the necessary reforms that the people wanted. The most important of these was the abolishing of the class representation and for the freedom of the press.

I came to this country about 1919. I was alone and wanted to know how conditions were in other places. I worked pretty steadily. I had to give up my electrical work as it became harder and harder to get anything in that line.

I have had to fall far below the standards that I once held as a worker.

I was in Västeras during the big strike and lock-out in 1905. This lock-out and strike lasted nine month It was one of the most bitter and longer labor fights that I have experienced. The as the men workers. * The workers won here except for one or two minor points This particular strike cost the employer. 60,000,000 knower. It cost the workers about 12,000,000 kronor". The employers brought in strike-breakers from ever part of Sweden. This, of course, led to the hightin among the men. I was on special patrol duty for the wrien is and we kept their gove order to all law and order at this time. settling and bitter against their conditions.
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both food and shelter in Sweden. There have took a co-operative housing movement as well as the consumers' · Co-operatives. The Cooperatives are uninatitutions in the morth. The housing moveand support the state through different so-called housing schemes. In the field of the Consumers' cooperatives, on the other hand, the rule has been strictly ab-served that the cooperative shall in no way make itself dependent on public sub-vention but shall stand on its own feet. The control and direction of the different Cooperatives comes from the national organization "Kooperativa forbundet". This main or national association functions; as a centre for education in cooperation. and for wholesale buying . Through these mafrom the produces whether in the country or in foreign parts. Before they had to take through certain trade channels of the This central organization has also succeeded in effectively

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I) form of representation. The "rilis dag" was then. Composed of the four classes: The mobiles, the Church, the burghers, and the bonder! It did't wasn't right that the minority groups such as the mobility and the shurch should have as much to vay as the great majorit the people who were the burghers and the furners. This arrangement was outmoded and merely traditional, the time had longe since past when he mobility was the leading class. In the old daysall official affices either in war or peace were held by those of the mobility. Now (in 1800 and one) there were more commoners than mobiles holding afficial posts. There was meason for them being a privelized class complanger. around the year 1818, a liberal party was formed in opposition to the government. This party organized to work for several much meded reforms in de government among them being the parliamentary reform and for to more freedom of the press. This was during es the rule of the first Boundatte king of the Bernadotte dynasty, Karl XIV Johan, the frenchman. Atthough he was a son af the revolu10) as a ruler he became very conscionline and hated all new: ideas in government. It i never learned the swedish language and he was It was under these conditions that a new tiberal party was formed as opposed to the ultra- conservation of the king. In newscil, and in parliament there was a great deal of criticism of the kings attribude towards the hecessary reforms that the people wanted.

The most important of these tree the abolishing of the class representation and for the free-Jeane to this country apont 19 3. 2 was alone as will the tast few years In that motoroide writing the day of the day of the tast few years In that motoroide writing the tast few years of the day of of that him Shaw fallow jar that the standard

1/Swedish-american 3 mmigrant. Born 1877. I was born in Västeräs in Vastmanland. This industrial town is situated on the big northern shore of the big inland sea, målaren, which ex tends about 94 miles west of stockholm. It is ideally beautiful on and around this lake. The lake itself is dotted with small islands where the people, from the cities, have trule, summer homes and campo. Along the who exercise hearts ful towns, menor of them him him well, where the wealthy families have their billas and lovely homes. Everything here from miture to man-made articles contribute to happy and enjoyable living es Along these same shores are also located in any large industrial cities. Eskilotuna, Västeråo, etc. This is the oldest and

4) demand for electrical products. The competitive field in dissapeared. Eweden is mow a highly developed capitalist state. This has been accomplished in a very short period of time. Industry in Sweden has been highly specialized due to the fact that they could not Compete with foreign mass-production and cheapness in manufacturing The articles which they have been able to manufacture they have perfected both in technic and production to a very high degree. To protect the industry of the country there was naturally a quick rise to monopoly among the larger companies. Any single, small, competitive business would soon by the high prices of naw materials and the difficulty they would have in getting

5) them. Any industry to be able to sur-vive had to have a high purchasing power in the world market. Because of this, the enterprises became larger and larger in order to buy their naw materials to advantage. Many business enterprises belonging to one or several banks are also very centralized. about three having complete control of all in the country. This is the capital with I which all industry is backed. Considering that modern competitive industry in Sweden only started in the middle of the 19th century, the development of production from the competitive stage to that of monopoly was made in short order. Norway has tried to hold track, somewhat, on the napid development of her industry because of the trad examples set by the other capitalist countries where it gets beyond control.

In the early part of the mineteenth century industry only employed I-tenth of the population in Sweden. In 1870 about 1- fifth were so employed. In 1920 industry employed more than 50% of the people. Sweden was predominantly an agricultural country but mow there are as many working in industry as there are farmers. The forest- work is mostly done by those who still live on the farm. The timber work is done during the winter and is alternated with the farm work. The farmer lives either on his own farm or on leaved land. Most of them are tenants on the forms when they him. The farmer uses his own traises for the timber work and it is all done on piece- work scale. These peasants have now come in contact with organized labor but they have formed themselves into a group or "Central League for

1) Freedom to work", as apposed to union labor. These conditions are confined principally to the forest districts of northern Sweden. (Morrland.) Considering that the industrial workers in sweden have come directly from the peasant class and from the farm, labor organization has also developed rapidly. During the last 45 years the labor movement has developed simultaneously along two lines. The trade unions! and the political. The trades' union movement centres in the general Federation of Swedish Brades' Unions, (Lands organisationen) which was established in 1898. To this central organization are now affiliated 37 federations of trades or industrial unions with a total membership of 536,000. This group is definitely socialistic in its politics. The workers are devided between the Social

8) ist and the Communist parties. at the time that I was there the social ists were about 10-1 in the majority. The communist party has now split into two sections. The workers on the extreme left join the Communist International. I was born a socialist. Most. of the workers. here were socialistic in their political outlook and this was only natural as politics are strongly tied-up with their trades unionism. My home in Sweden was one of the company-owned collages in Vasteras. We rented our house but the workers could also buy their homes from the company. These small, model, workers' homes were probably the type that Henry Ford wanted to give his workers in the U.S. A

1) Each house had it's own little garden. I here were nows upon cours of these names mean the factories. Us the white- End is used for manufactwing throughout the mouth the air is always fresh and clean. There is no grume and a make to destroy the enjoyment of nature. Tristeras was a beautiful place to tive in. The were right on the shore of the lake. We around us people came for the sum ! mer to enjoy them seems assiming) sailing, fishing, and carping. I treetly across the lake from as was the Tristione and beautiful town of "timegras where many wentthy people traditions homes and villas. The large inclusttrial town of Eskiletina was only a traff-transiting accountie lake from wo. Here, all around us, was a strange mixture and proximity of wealth and he old tradititions of the landed mo19) bility with the new developments of industrial life and stripe. This part of the country is historical. It has been settled from the earliest times. Uppland, Vastmandand, und Eidermanland were the principal parts of sweden in payan times. This part of the country was called Evealand". Typps ala, in the province of uppland, is the oldest city on sweden. In Typisala was located one of the main pagan temples and it was from here that the first kings ruled as priests. a german, in the "Svealand" - "I hey have a well-known temple that is called uppsala. In this temple, which is entirely decorated of three gods. For the mightiest, is seated in the centre of the hall. To the 11) right and to the left are seated Oden and trej. Every ninth year there is a great celebration in which all the 'landscapes' of the nation take part. The kings and all the people were oobliged to send gifts for this event. Nine of all living species of the male sex are killed as offing to the gods. The gods are appeared by the blood of these. Close to the temple is a small oak grove and here, in this holy dell, the bodies are hung side by side. Horses, dogs, and humans. a christian told me that the he had seen as many as seventy-two bodies hanging here at one time." It was in Uppsala, with the burning of the pagan temples amid the shrieks and origing of the people that "our gods will never return", that the white, christ (den to the pagan swedes. At the point of the sword the people were driven down into the

12) waters of the nearby lake where they were baptized into the faith of the new god. The waters of the lake rian red with the blood of those who tred refused to give up their faith in Eden, For, and Frej. It was in Vasteras, many years later, that Gustaf I vasa took the de-Ceding step against Catholicism in Sweden. The country was at it's lowest ebb. It lay broken and desolate. Internal seiges and warfare had destroyed the crops and had taken the workers away from their productive occupations. There was nothing left in the way of commerce. The taxe were so small that the king had no-thing with which to build up the country defense, etc. It e, himself, had hardly enough to live on. In the midst of this general poverty and misery there

13) was one class that was overflowing! with riches. This was the church. But all this wealth and property was tax-free. Through gifts and appropriations the churches and Claisters now owned to the - fifth of the land in Sweden. and the Churches had fortunes amassed in gold and silver vessels, decorations, and costly nobes. Could it be right that, these, who called themselves the Christs servants should have so much riches and the rest of the country was in the greatest powerty and the people were close to losing their freedom? It was to settle this question, of the power of the Ehurch, that the king called a special meeting in Västerås in 1527. The Reformation had already begun in Germany and many pratestant missionaries had visited sweden. It was finally decided,

(14) through the pressure of the burghers and the farmers (bonder), that the surplus incomes of the bishops, Churches, and cloisters were to go back to the state, whence there came. Many of the castles and fortressess were taken away from the bishops at this meeting it was also decided to to preach the holy script, throughout the country, in a pure and simple form They kept the old faith but it was simpli fied both inwardly and outwardly. after This decision the claisters gradually disssapeared disappeared. Some of then became hospitals. I he high and mighty bishops had come up on bad times in the north. It was now the king, and of the pope, who was at the head of the church in Sweden. Jobe continued -

The Pioneer Scandinavier-American Immegrant. The proneer immigrant is now but a memory. But these people, who long ago emigrated from their native land, leaving whatever security that they might have had it home, for uncertainty and at times lictual dangers, left their mark on the new country that they had helped to clear and cultivate. It was the working class, that gave itself as material to help build the himerican community as we know it. and this material was of a good quality. The so called better class, was very meagerly represented in this stream of emigration. The few individuals, who represented thes latter class, were generally ne'er-do-wells that relatives wanted to get rid of and for that reason preferred sending them to america. It seemed a likely place for exile. Among the better fixed members of society in their native land, it was the natural to look down upon the emigrantles But the pioneer immigrants did of

2) bother themselves about what a snobish over-class, in the old country, thoughtan. said about them, and their new environ ment. They had left their native land with the steadfast resolution, that in america they would clear land, and by their own efforts, work up into an independent position. Industry and a strong Jeeling for duty along with a religious feeling were the foundation on which they had been raised. and these habits, which they had inherited from their ancestors, stood them in good stead, here in their new home. They were accustomed to being contented with very little. The usua I dea in the old country was, that if one were born poor, he was doomed to stay poor, and after a most difficult and toils ome existence, in which he could never hope to enjoy any of the comforts of life, he would at last, when being to old ind feeble to work, be thrown on charity. Many of these pioneers had, while their native land, been forced to leave hom

and seek work miles away in some other Province. In this way, they had learned to practise a very stringent economy. On the small earnings they would have to extent themselves, and send money home to the family. These people also had a great respect for existing law and order. The reigning power, no matter what happened to the individual, held its own traditional dignity & which demanded re-spect and esteem. Many of the immigrants had formerly been soldiers and they were of course accustomed to hard discipline Because of the many strict laws concerning! the hiring and the status of the laborer, in the old country, the state of the "husbonde" (a farmer who employs labor) was also held in great respect. These pioneers were all too familiar with these laws and regulations, & a high percentage of them had been in the class of "torpare" and of workers that hired out by the year, Then Knew all too well the strict laws and rules that they had to abide by.

14) Under these circumstances it was natur al that these immigrants came to amere ca with very few demands. and no matter how many privations that they had to endure, they never felt cheated no dissapointed in their new environment. The had already known poverty and dependen Hard circumstances had been their universal experience and had played the principal role in the family history of most of these people. Those of the settlers, whose lives had been somewhat easier and who had seen better days, preffered usually to settle down in the cities. But whatever the circumstan , the rule was not to waste any time in Complaining. The reasoning or conversation of the emigrant might he like this: a man and his wife, in the prime of life, have a 20 on 30 years contract on a small "backstuga with just enough land to so that he can raise a few patataes, etc.. a man who; can in a certain number of years, to become the owner of a small place like this, has larned 5) the high esteem and sometimes to envy of his neighbors. But they have all they can do now just to make a bare living from the place, even to during their best years. The hope of ever owning or being able to pay on the little home is an impossibility. Then the husband and wife will talk over the situation when, after the allotted number of years, the contract runs out and they will stand there, old and worn out, without a roof over their heads. The future looks very dark. And Then their thoughts begin to dwell on america and they start to Plan on emigrating. They talk to each other! of how wonderful it will be to have their own little home. I obe able, in old age, to sitt safely in one's own home. This would be worth the cost of uttmost privations and of the most adventurous adventurous efforts. But when the man and wife have Counted over their assets there is not enough money to pay for the passage over. What could they do? yes, they would write to a very good friend in america asking him

(6) to send a ticket. This was successful. The husband went ahead to america and the family waited in the cottage for the time being. The wife and mother, in the meantime, would have to support herself and the children, as best she could. This she did by hard work, often too hare But she was patient and persistent and always had the great hope that at last opportunity would come, in the form of a ticket to america. The ticket for the family arrived at last. It had taken time. The husband had to ear enough to send the ticket for the family and also to pay back his own fare over, which he had borrowed. and during this time he has faced difficulties. Upon arriving in ameri ca he got work on the railroad. He had to wait a long time for his money. At last when the time came for them to get their pay, the cashier departed with all the mone and the workers got nothing. and now there was nothing to do but to take a firm grip and start all over again.

7) another typical example: a worker's family, who are living in a city in the old Country. Their home is a flat, consisting of two rooms, very small, and squeezed in among many others just like it, in one of \$ the poorer quarters of the town. The wages are meagre and the future looks dark for the little family. In america there is plenty of room. But how is one to get there? In this case, the husband and father, worked his way over on a sailing vessel. and as soon as he was able to earn enough money for the tickets, he sent for the rest of the family. ald country there would be similar cases to tell & about. and of how in america, with a few exceptions, they were able to realize their hopes for the future. There were a few that were not able to survive the hard battle for existence, but the result as a whole stands out as a great accomplishment.

8) as to the conditions in the new home's of the immigrants and of their mental attitude towards their new environment They lived under conditions of privation that would seem almost impossible to us But their steadfast hope in the future made anything bearable and there was a feeling of contentment in their lives. The could already see, that what they had pictured of a greater opportunity in america, could become a reality. These under hardships worked and waited for better days. And they did not wait in vain. In his native land, the poor emigrant was often the object of scorn and ridicule The humoxrous papers would entertain their public with quaint ideas of the promised land in the west. The emigrai dream of america was pictured in story and illustration in the wildest of colors. In this dream of the emigrant, there was generally & pictured a very pretty house, in villa-style and showing the children playing in the garden. This whole

9) idea was a copy of a home among the "well-borne", or of the better class home in the Scandinavier Countries. Then by the side of this lovely I dyll, was a picture showing the reality of the 10 our immigrant life. This illustration pictured a small clearing in the deep woods. On it was a log-cabin, poorly constructed, and not in the least inviting. In front of this deplorable but the ragged immigrant stands in a hand to hand battle with a tuge reattlesnake. The snake has thrown himself full length and is ready to strike. The Poor man, with the uttomost house written all over his face, stands with age lifted ready to attack the enemy. In the open doorway of the house the wife and mother is pictured with a small child on her arm. In the foreground, near the father, are two, very frightened older children. And the whole family are here pictured in rags.

Jo be sure, those at home could get many a good laugh at the expense of the

10) immigrant. And it was also certain that he came to battle with more than one rattlesnake during the clearing of the wilderness. But these ferocious neigh bors became fewer and fewer as the years went by. The nattlesnake does no feel at home on cultivated land but draws further away into the wilds. This pioneer life of the immigrant, in its truest sense and widest scope, is now a thing of the past. On a smaller scale it will continue as lone as there is any un occupied land. Of the ouginal immigrants of these pioneer time there would be not one left. Twhat was once called the great forest of minnesota is more a rich Common mealth. It is criss-crossed by reailroads and dotted with beautiful Cities and large in dustries. The lakes, with their plentiful fish, have been made more accessable and are within easy read of visitors who come to enjoy the beauties of nature. The large well-stocked farms, with their herds of thourough- breds, valuable

Dfarm-machinery and most up-to-date methods, are all products of one generation. an example: an ett emigrant from Carlsund, Sweden, had sailed to america! on a sailing vessel. The voyage was Connected with many hardships and dangers. It took from 6 to 9 weeks, sometimes longer, for the trip over. The passengers brought along their own supply of food. and if the supply were mot ample, one would have to get along on to very small portions towards. the last of the journey. There was always delay and loss of time with the connections of traffic on the seas. When they finally landed there was the uncertainty of the railroads. It was well enough as long as they kept going. But when the primitive railroad ears reached their fast station there was nothing to do but try and get through the forest

12) as best one could. This immigrant stood with his wife, hereath the grant trees of the forest and decided upon where they should build their cabin. It took fresh courage and a strong pair of arms to wrest their existence from the Conditions that they faced. But nature had been generous in giving them both qualities. This was their own land to clear and it was not long before they had a roof over their heads. But how were they to get food and clothing? In the forest they wo could find plenty of wild game and animals. and in the little lake close by there was plenty of fish. Flour and the most important staples they would have to get from Minneapolis, which was at that time a Community of a few small houses. Thes staples would then have to be carried 50 miles, through a stretch of swamp and the wild tangle of undergrowth through the woods. Not even a road or

b) a path. To keep from lozing the way, they would here and there along the journey cut deep gashes in the trees." It took a strong back to earry such burdens under these circumstances. But 1 at least one did not need to die of starvation and the old hamespun clothes would last for some time to come. But et cash had to be gatten somehow and this was one of the real difficulties. But even with this, there was a way out. The harvest was soon ready and the pioneer settler started out to seek work. He had to go a long distance from his own homestead to find enough cultivated land so that there would be any demand for labor. He got work with an american farmer for a fewdays binding wheat. Next spring he went to this same man to buy grain. During this time he had cleared a small space around the cabin in the forest. He had

14) spaded up a piece of land large en mough so that it would take tabout a bushel of grain seed. The neur settler was trusted so that he could get a bus el of wheat on credit. And when he gas home with this, the wife was waiting to get a very small portion of the grains to reast for their coffee. He also gave up a handful to his meighbor for the same purpose. at last these new settlers were able to own a cow. The cow gave them a bull. Calf and on him they settled their highest hopes. Early in his career the ealf had to begin working. The owner would aften share the work of hanling, with the bull. when it was possible, through the cooperation I a neighbor to yake together a couple of bulls or to share the use of one or two horses, then the future looked particularly bright for the immigrant. It was in this way that they worked, starting with mothing, but their grant of land and grappling with bare hands their very existence from the hard condition

"Diving the bad times of 1893 the first local" associated Charities" was organized "under the control and auspices of the churches of the city" with the name "associated church Charities." The Central Executive Committee of the associated Church Charities was composed largely of ministers. Not until the 1900 was the word "Church" dropped from the title of the associated Charities. No aid was granted to a lamily even then until after relatives, neighborhood. and churches had been curranced; all ears in any way affiliated with a church were turned over directly to the church is a necessfully was this policy purmed that the report of the associated Charities for 126 state it and of a for rulief, meanly the name umount, for earfare, and the remaining \$ 101.71 for ment, valaries and office emplies. The once of the annual report in 1906 born the words in "Piller" In my last weeks report a normal was beling of out of for hely. Here I was a sure of the description of the help. Here I was a sure of the sure of the

town "I came accord the following which seems to be an out the cases of many who to were forced to what helps from the gargalian and moved assert of the

7) homestead in 700 northern Minnesota. The first few years we worked from early; morning until late at night. It we cleared the ground and built what shelter we had Our home was a cabin in the wilderness It was fortunate that I had been used to haid work from childhood and that I was satisfie with very little. At last the homestead was ours. We had our reward in having a home of our own. To Rained Our three children were born and raised there and through & a better start in life. It was only after my husband had died that I left the home in minnesata and came to live with my eldest daughter in San Francisco. So it seems that I have come a long distance to end my days. But as the years creep on the days of toil and struggle gradually diminish and wherever we may be the peace and quiet of old age comes at fast to all. in mill, and serious

the ment that book

My father-in-law was Danish. But he had come to this country as a child and he could barely speak and understand a few words of his native tongue. He was then about 50 years old. During his career he had been sent to washington, by the people of the state, as representative or something. In all probability he was sent there because he happened to have enough money to uphold his office there. He wasn't much of a politician. I remember every one that came to the house had to see a huge book that he had bought when he was serving his term in Washington. This book was a de luxe edition of particular aits of all the representatives at that time. His own pictime was there of course. He had paid about \$75 for this book, or rather for the honor of being included in it, and he was

20) very proud of it. He was quite a "ste when he was out but at home he was so respectable that it was pain ful. Every one felt ill at ease. But he was the one who held the pursestrings and we all jumped around him like puppets. as I look back I can see how constrained and how. far from happy our lives were at the time. But, of course, I had come there after an experience that had robbed me of all reaction and 9 Could live under almost any conditions. and I was always able to hide my feelings. My wife and I both worked in the store and the house was almost next door to it. For years our lives ran along in this way. We have had a family and we have had a home of our own. During the last few years before my wife died we were by ourselves ourselves for a short time.

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PANT PADIN PATERS: SERIES I/SWEDES

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